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Established 1887

Warns on Troop Levels

U.S. Official Assails EEC's Trade Policy

By David Binder

ANN, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A senior U.S. diplomat, J. Robert Schaezel, accused the European Common Market members of undermining vital American economic interests in a hard-hitting speech here last night.

Mr. Schaezel, the U.S. representative to the six-nation European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels, warned the American troop commitments of 310,000 men to the Atlantic Treaty Organization "are bound to be affected" if the EEC continues to pursue its economic policy.

He said that during the last seven years of "hopelessly" internal battles in the common market, "America is aware of two major effects of the common market in agricultural policy: preferential trade arrangements."

marking that since 1959 common agricultural exports to the common market had increased 12 percent because of "tariff reductions here, he went on to charge:

Preference Facts
To make matters worse, as issues built up in Europe to the high price levels of common agricultural policy, community began dumping agricultural goods in certain of traditional markets."

He said "wheat to Taiwan, to Britain, feed grains to Japan, as examples."

Mr. Schaezel went on to the economic community's agricultural trade agreements with Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, and pending agreements in the same direction with six other states.

These, he said, contained "the real risk of fatally undermining the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) to which the community members nominally subscribe."

The 59-year-old diplomat peppered his speech with what he called as "stark" American attitudes toward the common market. Saying, for example:

"The very expectation of rapid and brilliant progress toward integration and a brooding sense of apprehension."

His printed text contained the following passage: "The immediate response to the question: 'What does America think of the European Community?' must be, 'Not much.' He said this to read: 'Does not think about it very much.'"

But otherwise, he stuck to his text, including such remarks as: "There is a strong feeling that Europe is insensitive to the economic problems and the political and military burdens we must carry."

Later he spoke of "dangers in transatlantic relations."

He blamed the Europeans for "contributing to this shift in American attitudes," and added: "To a very considerable extent, it happens with these relations depends on Europe."

Mr. Schaezel also implied that the community governments are being two-faced in their dealings with the United States, saying: "There is a striking difference in the way Europe comes with itself and the dialogue it has with the United States."

He urged his listeners at the German Foreign Policy Association to consider the need for "new and more effective arrangements" for consultation on economic issues between the Brussels community and the United States government.

Yr. Preferential Trade Pact Reached by EEC and Israel

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13 (WP).—The Common Market's five commission today concluded a five-year preferential trade pact with Israel, expected to come under heavy attack at the forthcoming ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Common Market will grant tariff reductions down to 10 percent on a wide range of industrial and agricultural products, and an immediate tariff cut on Israeli citrus.

A quota of 300 tons annually has been fixed for Israel's exports of cotton textiles to the common market.

Mr. Schaezel said that the common market is giving far too much preference to Israel, and that the common market is giving far too much preference to Israel, and that the common market is giving far too much preference to Israel.

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Brandt Is Likely to See Stoph

East Berlin Trip Viewed Probable

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Feb. 13 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will almost certainly accept the Communist invitation to visit East Berlin soon as an opportunity for a symbolic political act, German sources said today.

Although the time and form of the visit, as well as such questions as prior preparatory contacts, were still open, the chancellor's advisers were reported to be in general agreement that he should take up the invitation sent to him yesterday by East German Premier Willi Stoph.

Speaking in Copenhagen today on a state visit, Mr. Brandt said that it "must be possible for Germans finally to talk with Germans."

Although he left open his decision, Brandt said his remarks were a clear indication of his own emotional preference.

Negotiations in Moscow
At the same time, new developments in East-West relations were foreshadowed here by reports that the Soviet Union has moved toward a more flexible position—at least on protocol, and other secondary issues—in the last phase of talks with Bonn's negotiating team in Moscow.

West German emissary Egon Bahr met today for 90 minutes with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and afterward said the meeting was "a milestone in the final phase" of his stay in Moscow.

Sources said Mr. Bahr was expected to leave Moscow early next week and that a joint communiqué would be issued Tuesday.

The sources said that no documents have been drawn up, but that there has been agreement on some language for later agreements.

Officials made clear that the Soviet Union has stuck by its basic demands throughout the talks. These include full sovereign recognition for East Germany by Bonn.

However, they said the recent phase of the discussions produced greater Soviet readiness to find some areas of agreement in contrast to the opening talks with Bonn's ambassador in Moscow, which were described as "hard."

Points of Agreement
Among the points where eventual agreement now seems at least possible are Bonn's request that the Russians disavow their rights to "intervene" in West Germany under certain circumstances, under articles of the United Nations Charter.

West Germany believes this is an integral part of a renunciation of force accord with Moscow.

Some Soviet "give" on protocol questions, presumably including the time and place of later meetings, was also reported.

The signal for the improved atmosphere was said to have come after the arrival in Moscow of Mr. Bahr. This was followed by the first reports of the talks in the Soviet news media.

En route to Asia last night, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was lavishly fêted by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov at a champagne supper at Moscow airport.

Arriving in India today, Mr. Scheel described the Moscow discussions as "not discouraging."

Western and German sources said that the "preferred" order for the next phase of East-West approaches would be for the Western Allies to open talks with the Soviet Union on Berlin quickly, followed by Mr. Brandt's visit to East Berlin.

Last Tuesday, the Russians proposed that the four-power Berlin talks involving the United States, Britain, France and themselves start immediately in the former.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Egyptians demonstrating against the United States in Cairo yesterday.

Laird Says Withdrawal Will Continue

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam would continue despite the stalemate in the Paris negotiations and the continuation of a "substantial" enemy threat on the battlefield.

The additional withdrawals can be made, he said, because of the "positive progress" he found in the Vietnamization program during his three-day visit here.

Despite this progress, the secretary warned, hard problems lie ahead in military and economic areas.

"We must anticipate some temporary setbacks," he told reporters at an airport news conference before his departure. "The road to successful completion of the Vietnamization program is not going to be free of some hard knocks and disappointments."

Accompanied by Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Laird left Saigon this evening for the United States. He is scheduled to stop in Hawaii for a conference with Adm. John S. McCain, the commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific.

Mr. Laird read a short statement and answered questions for 30 minutes in a lounge at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport. He was flanked by Edwin W. Snider, the U.S. ambassador to Saigon, Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of American forces in Vietnam.

Can't Win All
Asked what sort of setbacks he anticipated, Mr. Laird said: "In a war, one side does not win every battle. I cannot predict that every engagement will be a victory for our side."

The enemy continues to pose a substantial threat on the battlefield, the secretary said. "It is not as great as it was a year ago, but I do not want to minimize it. The casualties that are being suffered by the other side are great. It is true that they have not made up their losses through infiltration, but the threat is a significant threat, and I don't want to underestimate it."

Mr. Laird declined to reveal the support the veto. But, he explained, he was off to Nicaragua and, if his vote was wanted, "they would have to make arrangements to have me up there (in Washington) and back down there (in Nicaragua)."

The next thing Rep. Blackburn knew, he said, was on the 27th when "an embassy fellow said that 'Your airplane is due at 5:30' and in came the JetStar."

Rep. Blackburn said he didn't think his Georgia constituents would see any inconsistency between voting against a welfare bill for economy reasons and flying back and forth at the taxpayers' expense.

"It's been done for years in the past," he said.

Rep. Berry could not be reached for comment, but Rep. Pepper said: "It's a very fortunate practice for the party in power."

Rival Forces Remain Poised Guerrillas Confer With Jordan, Demand Hussein Back Down

By Dana Adams Schmidt

AMMAN, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The Jordanian Army and Arab commandos glared at each other in and around the capital for the third consecutive day today but held their fire while political leaders negotiated.

King Hussein and his ministers, who last night agreed to "freeze" implementation of decrees to control the irregular forces, negotiated with guerrilla leaders on a new set of four commando demands.

The commandos want the disputed decrees to be declared null and void. This would go well beyond the "freeze" of implementation to which the government has agreed.

They also demanded that Jordan's army and Bedouin security forces should withdraw from their positions around the capital and asked that they (the commandos) be allowed to move freely with or without arms as they had before.

The guerrillas also want Jordanian authorities to allow political organizations to work and carry out their propaganda.

"If the government refuses, the crisis will return" according to an announcement from the unified command of the commando groups, which has been in existence for the past three days.

The talks went on all day at the home of Foreign Minister Abdel Monem Rifai, who had canceled a scheduled visit to Lebanon. Premier Bahjat Talhouqi, back from a quick trip to Cairo, took part.

King Hussein came and went several times during the day as discussions continued. He is expected to hold a news conference tomorrow. In the absence of Yasser Arafat, the Fatah leader who is on a visit to Moscow, the commandos refrained from disclosing the names of their leaders at the conference.

While last night's "freeze" announcement was hailed by commandos and dozens of homes and shops were looted and burned, it was reported that against Israeli military positions in the Sinai peninsula along the Suez Canal.

During the Al Azhar services, Sheikh Abdel Rahman al-Naggar called for war to "recover Arab rights" and warned that the Egyptian people must be prepared to endure sacrifices and hardship.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has instructed Cairo's delegation to the United Nations to inform Secretary-General U Thant and the Security Council about the raid.

The raiding Egyptian plane might have a better chance if it used a Syrian airfield, which would bring Israel's port of Haifa within closer range.

But observers speculated that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Crowds in Cairo Call for Revenge, Assail U.S., Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT).—Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians cheered President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the streets of Cairo today and cried for revenge against Israel for the air attack on an industrial plant yesterday that killed scores of civilian workers.

"Nasser! Nasser!" and "Revenge! Revenge!" the crowds shouted as the president drove in an open car from Friday prayers at the 1,000-year-old Al Azhar mosque to Kubbeh Palace, in the northeast of the city. Standing beside the Egyptian leader in the car were Col. Moamer Khatuf, the revolutionary leader and premier of Libya, and Maj. Gen. Gaafar el-Nimery, the premier and revolutionary council chief in Sudan.

The three leaders, who have been discussing aspects of a newly formed alliance, waved and smiled to the cheering people amid a continual shower of flowers.

Gen. el-Nimery wore a tan, a flowing Sudanese national costume. Mr. Nasser and Col. Khatuf wore business suits.

"There has been nothing like this since 1967," said an Egyptian, referring to two days of emotional demonstrations that followed an offer by Mr. Nasser to resign in the aftermath of the six-day war.

Some Israeli spokesmen have described the air strikes near Cairo and other civilian areas as aimed at weakening Mr. Nasser's power and influence in Egypt and Arab countries. Today's tumultuous cheering suggested that the opposite had been achieved.

U.S. Is Denounced
"We will fight," shouted men along the route to Kubbeh Palace. "Bullets and bombs until victory," they cried. "Revenge with fire and blood."

Outcries against Israel and abusive shouts about Gen. Moasher Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister, echoed in the streets.

The United States was denounced on placards and in rhythmic shouting. Two U.S.-made Phantoms were said to have carried out yesterday's raid against the scrap-metal processing plant 15 miles northeast of downtown Cairo.

The death toll in the attack is officially reported as 70. The number of wounded has been variously reported as 49, 69 and 98.

Visitors to the El Khanka district hospital a few hours after the raid saw a long line of wounded and burned workers in the hospital rooms.

Pressure has mounted for retaliatory strikes against Israeli civilian targets. Egyptian fighter-bombers were in action today, it was reported, but against Israeli military positions in the Sinai peninsula along the Suez Canal.

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Hate-Pompidou Campaign In U.S. Is Worrying French

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 13.—French sources are becoming increasingly concerned over a hate campaign that has begun in the United States that could seriously interfere with President Georges Pompidou's trip this month.

In New York especially, a "campaign of intimidation" has begun that has them seriously wondering about security precautions.

According to sources here, the French consulate in New York has received hundreds of letters, many of them with threats against the French president.

One letter, which came directly to the Elysee Palace, postmarked from a city in Pennsylvania, was particularly menacing.

The letter attacked Mr. Pompidou for furnishing arms to the Arabs, and went on to say that, in retaliation, 100 bombs will be exploded in key French centers.

In addition, said the typewritten, and anonymous, letter, Mr. Pompidou will be assassinated during his trip.

The threats, the sources said, are not confined to New York. "The same type of letter has been received at the consulate in San Francisco. The sources said that an anti-Pompidou march has been scheduled for his visit to that city Feb. 26-28.

The sources said that the letters do not seem to come from a wide cross-section of American opinion, but do represent sufficient numbers of people to give them concern.

If the threats are judged seri-

Special Delivery: Politics in the Jet Age

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (WP).—Congressmen who vote with the White House may be forgiven if they expect an Air Force plane to ferry them back and forth between Washington and the Caribbean sea. Those who don't can expect to fly at their own expense.

For this was the rule last month when President Nixon sought votes to uphold his veto of the appropriations bill for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Labor.

An Air Force JetStar picked up two Republicans supporting the veto and ignored a Democrat who opposed it.

The plane, favored by corporate executives, was dispatched without passengers or cargo

Only Nixon Backers Fly Free

from Andrews Air Force Base on Jan. 27.

It first touched down at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to gather in Rep. E.Y. Berry of South Dakota, who was vacationing with his family. Then it stopped at Managua, Nicaragua, for Rep. Ben Blackburn of Georgia. He and his wife were attending the eighth annual Inter-American Savings and Loan Conference there. So was Rep. Claude Pepper, D. Fla., but he was not invited aboard the Air Force plane.

Rep. Berry and Rep. Blackburn voted to uphold the veto the next day on the grounds that the \$19.7 billion measure would stoke inflationary fires. That afternoon, the Air Force

plane returned Rep. Berry to San Juan and Rep. Blackburn to Managua. Again, they were the only cargo.

Rep. Pepper also made it back in time to vote against the President, but he paid his own way from Miami to Washington. His flight between Managua and Miami was taken care of by the Washington Federal Savings and Loan Association of Miami Beach, for which the congressman is a vice-president.

Today, Rep. Blackburn explained over the telephone how these matters are arranged. A week before the vote, he told William Timmons, the President's House lobbyist, and Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois, the Republican whip, that he would

Terrorists Offer To Pay Germans Hurt in Munich

AMMAN, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A Palestinian guerrilla organization, which claims responsibility for Tuesday's grenade attack on passengers of an Israeli airliner at Munich airport, today offered to pay full compensation and medical expenses to Germans injured in the incident.

The Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine said it had sent a letter to the West German Embassy here expressing regret for injuries to West Germans, and offering compensation.

The organization, in its letter to the embassy, said the rashness of the airliner's captain in wrestling with a commando had resulted in his dropping a grenade which exploded and caused injuries.

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Orlando Transaction

Crawwell Sold Subdivision Lot Under 'Caucasian' Restriction

FORDVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Judge G. Harold Carswell, who presided over the case, ruled that the lot was sold to a white man in 1966 with a covenant restricting the use of the land to "members of the Caucasian race."

New Assaults on Quotas in Colleges

By Seth S. King

AGO, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew turned the spotlight on the college admissions process last night on those colleges that are now using quotas to restrict the number of Negroes and other minorities on the basis of race rather than on the basis of ability to learn or teach. Agnew said that "some colleges" are using "quotas" to restrict the number of Negroes and other minorities on the basis of race rather than on the basis of ability to learn or teach. He said that "some colleges" are using "quotas" to restrict the number of Negroes and other minorities on the basis of race rather than on the basis of ability to learn or teach.

Agnew said that universities should remain free to pursue the policy that "the free university is to be loyal to a free society and to the principles of democracy and the rights of all men." He said that "the free university is to be loyal to a free society and to the principles of democracy and the rights of all men." He said that "the free university is to be loyal to a free society and to the principles of democracy and the rights of all men."

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Nixon View on Desegregation Purs Varying Interpretations

By Peter Milius

W YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—John C. Stennis, D. Miss., yesterday was "greatly angered" by a White House statement that gave carefully hedged support to his amendment to support the North desegregation bill at the same time as the South.

Stennis said, Sen. Ernest Hollings, D. S.C., was more than saying "I welcome the president's statement if he means he says and is not hedging." He said that "the free university is to be loyal to a free society and to the principles of democracy and the rights of all men."

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UNWANTED OPINION—San Francisco policemen drag away a woman protester from a demonstration in front of the California state court of appeals, where lawyers were arguing for the release of Black Panther leader Huey Newton. At least eight pro-Panther demonstrators were arrested by the police for disorderly demonstration.

Chicago 7 Compared to Jesus, Gandhi

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial were compared yesterday to a long line of "outside agitators." Making his closing argument to the jury, defense attorney William M. Kunstler said that throughout history reform and progress had been brought about largely through the work of outside agitators.

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FCC Member Assails Media For Not Resisting Subpoenas

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Federal Communications Commission member Nicholas Johnson said last night that the nation's news media have an "absolute right" to refuse the demands by government prosecutors for reporters' notes and unused television film.

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Jews and FBI Reportedly Helped Set It KKK Terrorists Died in a Trap

By Jack Nelson

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 13.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Meridian police, bankrolled by an alleged Jewish community, paid \$36,500 to two Ku Klux Klan informants to arrange a trap to catch a young Klan terrorist in a bombing attempt, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The trap, sprung in Meridian on June 30, 1968, when the Klan members tried to bomb a Jewish businessman's home, resulted in a gun battle in which a Klansman was killed and a bystander wounded. It also resulted in a 30-year prison sentence for the wounded Klansman.

The trap was executed by law enforcement officials frustrated over their failure to solve a series of 17 bombings and burnings that had terrorized the Jewish and Negro communities in the Jackson and Meridian areas of Mississippi in 1967 and 1968.

Questions Are Raised Despite the viciousness of the Klan terror, the Meridian incident raises serious questions as to the proper means to be used by police and the FBI to solve crimes of violence.

Evidence strongly indicates that the Klansmen who made the bombing attempt, Thomas Albert Tarrants 3d, 21 at the time, and his companion, Mrs. Kathy Alsworth, 26, a schoolteacher, were hired into the bombing attempt by two other Klansmen who were paid \$36,500. A former FBI agent who acted as an intermediary was paid \$2,000.

Police who sprang the trap say they expected a gun battle and never thought either Klan member would be taken alive. They had expected two men to attempt the bombing and did not know a woman would be involved until 45 minutes before it was carried out.

Most of the night rider attacks in Mississippi were directed against Negro homes and churches, but the Jewish community became a target in the fall of 1967 with the bombings of a synagogue and a rabbi's house in Jackson. Jewish leaders, greatly alarmed by the violence, began raising a reward fund to try to solve the crimes.

On May 27, 1968, a bomb shattered a synagogue at Meridian. Reports that the FBI knew of Klan discussions about plans to bomb a synagogue with women and children inside added to an atmosphere of fear and tension.

Change of Plan Finally, the FBI and the Meridian police decided to use the reward money to pay the informants to arrange the trap, rather than for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the terrorists, as originally intended.

However, he acknowledged that when he learned a woman had been killed it made him sick. "I threw up when I heard what happened that night."

Out of Orwell's '1984' Recently, details of how the trap was arranged were learned and Mr. Botnick was interviewed again. He said that he could not recall much about the earlier interview, but that the reporter's recollection (from typewritten notes) was "incorrect."

However, the Los Angeles Times has documented the arrangements for the trap through police records and statements by some of the police officers involved. The arrangements were made in a series of clandestine meetings between a Meridian detective and two FBI agents with two Klansmen and an intermediary.

The informant, who was identified as Raymond and Alton Wayne Roberts, both members of the White Knights. Since October, 1967, Alton Wayne Roberts has been under a ten-year sentence, having been convicted of a federal civil rights violation in connection with the 1967 lynching of three civil rights workers in Philadelphia, Miss.

Besides receiving \$36,500, the Roberts brothers demanded and got written assurances that they would be given immunity from prosecution in several cases of the church bombings.

At that time Mr. Botnick said he had listened to FBI recordings of a Klansman talking about blowing up synagogues full of people including women and children. And he quoted one Klansman as saying that "little Jews grow up to be big Jews, so kill them while they are Jews."

"We were dealing with animals and I would do it again," he said.

No Tugs in N.Y., But Liners Dock NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The world's largest luxury liner, the France, successfully docked in New York without the aid of tugs today after repeated failures to gently slide its 1,000-foot-long hull alongside the West 53d Street pier.

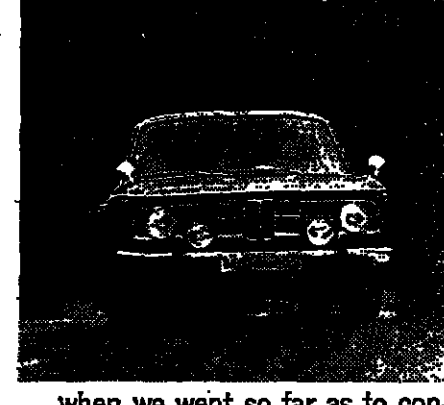
The France bumped against the dock several times, but caused no damage. Crewmen shouted instructions in French to longshoremen down on the dock, but as repeated attempts in the pre-dawn darkness failed, the longshoremen responded more in obscenities than in directions.

the DIAMOND for you

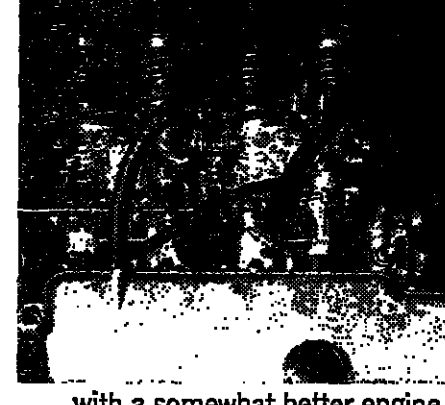
Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world (Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit: INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES Diamond house 51, Boulevard de la Woluwe 1050 Brussels Belgium tel: 51.53.04 ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

The Problem of Success

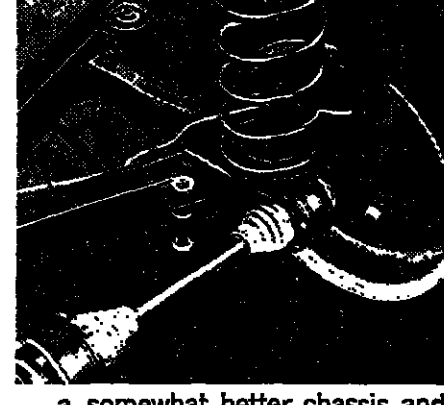
It all started...



...when we went so far as to construct a somewhat better car...



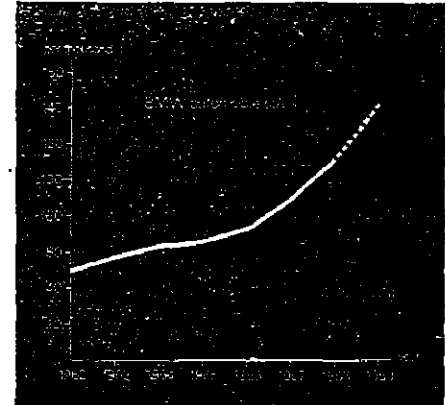
...with a somewhat better engine,



a somewhat better chassis and somewhat better brakes.



That obliged us to have a somewhat better dealer organization with somewhat better service.



Now our problem is that more and more people...



...want to purchase this somewhat better car.



For sheer driving pleasure — BMW

125 From U.S. Colleges' Finest Seek to Become N.Y.C. Police

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—More than 125 upperclassmen from colleges such as Princeton, Yale, Harvard and the University of Chicago have signed up to take the qualifying test to become New York City policemen.

The students were recruited by David Durk, an intense 34-year-old New York sergeant who graduated from Amherst in 1937 and is now in the PhD program in public administration and sociology at New York University. "If you really care about cities, if you really care about individual people," Sgt. Durk told a group of 35 Harvard undergraduates earlier this week, "don't join the Peace Corps or Vista. Become a policeman."

Sgt. Durk, a member of the Police Department for six years, has been making his argument of why concerned college students should become policemen as one of five visiting fellows of the National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research agency of the Justice Department.

Virginia Says Yes, here Was an Abraham Lincoln

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13 (UPI)—For the first time in history, the Virginia Senate journeyed yesterday to honor Abraham Lincoln's birthday. It noted that although Lincoln was "on the other side" during the Civil War, history attested to his being "a great President and a great man."

Inexcusable Attack

The Israeli bombing of an industrial plant near Cairo, with heavy loss of civilian lives, was an inexcusable perversion of Israel's indisputable right to respond to President Nasser's "war of attrition." Certainly the slaughter of scores of Egyptians was not justified by Tuesday's bloody attack on El Al airline passengers at Munich, despicable as was that guerrilla assault.

Although Israeli authorities blame a "technical error," some such tragic incident was an inevitable consequence of Israel's rash policy of attacking military targets close to the crowded Egyptian capital. These attacks are too hazardous to continue.

The reckless ferocity of the latest Israeli raid, with its insidious delayed-action bomb, coincides with disturbing reports from Jerusalem that the Israeli cabinet last Sunday rejected proposals by Foreign Minister Abba Eban for a new political initiative to restore the cease-fire with Egypt. Premier Golda Meir is said to have protested that such a step would be misunderstood as a sign of Israeli weakness.

This is a ludicrous argument in view of the freedom with which Israeli planes have roamed Egyptian skies for the past month while Israeli commandos brazenly attacked and carried off two Egyptian radar installations. Even before the current series of

deep-penetration air raids and ground forays, Israel's chief of staff declared that Israeli attacks along the Suez Canal had effectively ended Egyptian talk of renewing full-scale war and had put a stop to sustained Egyptian artillery barrages across the canal.

Surely Israel was—and is—in a strong position to make a bold new bid to restore the cease-fire and move toward peace. Excessive belligerency only goads the Arabs into new desperate acts and undermines the efforts of would-be peacemakers. Continued indiscriminate use of Israel's obviously superior air power is bound to force a review in Washington of its reported inclination to sell Israel more jet planes.

It is time the Israeli government gave more rein to its diplomats and put a curb on its overzealous military forces. A prompt and positive Israeli response to Washington's new cease-fire plea would strengthen United States efforts to persuade the Soviet Union and the Arabs to help restore the 1967 truce. Even more helpful would be some sign of encouragement from Jerusalem for the American attempt, in conjunction with the other major powers, to revive peace negotiations through United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recovery of the Land

If the President has really set the country on a course of utilizing its land to the best advantage of the people, the result could be the most momentous part of his environmental restoration program. The most immediate benefits are likely to come from better use of land now owned by the government, which amounts to one third of the total area of the nation. In the end, however, the proposal to reforest surplus private lands and use them for recreation has possibly even more far-reaching possibilities.

One foremost aspect of the federal program is to enlarge the areas of public land available for parks and recreation. Starting at the logical place, the President asked for full funding of the land and water conservation fund so as to accelerate the acquisition of park lands. This will not enable the National Park Service to acquire all the lands designated for parks before escalating prices greatly increase costs, but it will help.

The greatest potential for the years immediately ahead seems to lie in the proposed conversion of land now owned by the government to more appropriate use. Government agencies have proven to be shameless hoarders of land. They are seldom willing to relinquish anything under their control, partly because a move from one piece of land to another subjects them to a budgetary penalty. So, as the President noted, "thousands of acres in the heart of metropolitan areas are reserved for only minimal use by federal installations."

What the President has now asked is that this bureaucratic wasteland be made to serve the "highest possible public good." It is almost a revolutionary idea in the context of past practice. We surmise that an

enormous amount of energy will be required to shake the bureaucracy out of its hoarding groove. But the final judgment will not be left the agencies themselves. The President is setting up a review board to recommend to him what properties should be converted or sold. The emphasis is to be upon converting low-priority-use properties in and near large cities to recreational centers.

No doubt the example which the President used—opening to public use of a section of beach previously hoarded by Camp Pendleton in California—can be multiplied by hundreds. It is simply a matter of reorienting priorities in an age when the people have become much more concerned about their natural environment. Some of the shifts can be brought about by merely authorizing new uses for public lands. Others will require the sale of surplus land not useful for recreation so as to finance the purchase of parks and playgrounds. The Interior Department would be given authority to convey surplus lands with a recreational potential to state and local governments with discounts ranging up to 100 percent.

The idea of converting surplus crop land to recreational use is an old one, but it has untapped possibilities. In some instances such land should be acquired for parks and open space, but, as the President suggested, long-term leases for land that could be reforested and used for hunting, fishing, hiking and camping would also make more sense than paying to keep it idle. The gigantic size of the task—restoring our share of the continent to the highest priority use for each parcel—should not discourage an earnest pursuit of the objective.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israeli Raid

It is not strange that America, which scandalized the human conscience with its dirty massacres in Vietnam, should give Israel the weapons which it uses in such dirty crimes like the attack on the civilian Abu Zabal factory.

This is an American crime, American in planning, execution and instigation.

But if Israel thinks that American protection will save it from paying a dear price, then it is mistaken.

—From Al Akhbar (Cairo).

Egypt might not be able to send planes over Israel, but all Israel's towns and rich and populated areas are within a bird's flight from air bases in Syria. Does the Arab conscience allow Egyptian towns to receive Israel's blows alone?

—From Al-Hayat (Beirut).

The cruel fact is that in war, accidents of this nature can happen. Bombs and shells

can sometimes fall where they are not intended, and as all soldiers know all too well, they can sometimes even fall on one's own troops.

The only solution to incidents of this kind is to end war.

The question now is whether the Egyptians will recognize the need to curb the war or whether they will seek to exploit this incident in order to heat up the front further.

—From the Jerusalem Post.

The raids by Israeli planes on targets within a dozen miles of Cairo, which appear to have killed many civilians, can only have made the atmosphere on all Israel's frontiers more tense, and therefore more belligerent.

The Israelis have for some time watched without dismay—and have in some ways encouraged—the collapse of government in Cairo and Amman. Their present tactics may be producing contrary results.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1895

NEW YORK—Like Paris, New York is again having a spell of influenza, or grippé, as it was named three years ago when the epidemic first appeared. The American metropolis borrowing the word from the French capital. The malady seems to be connected with the severity of the weather, but doctors are not yet agreed as to its real nature. This winter it is more severe in New York than last, the deaths from this cause alone running up into the hundreds.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1920

PITTSBURGH—Physicians here not long ago raised their fees. Then the nurses demanded an increase. The druggists, not to be outdone, lifted the cost of medicine. The undertaker revised his scale upward. Now the tombstone maker declares he must have 20 percent more for perpetuating a man's memory. "We're not profiteers like some others," said one tombstone maker, "we only ask for a person's money when he has no further use for it."



'He Has Just the Stature We Need for the Kind of Bench We Want.'

The Warring Capitals

By James Reston

CAIRO.—The war has not changed Cairo much on the surface. But not all the vast windows at the airport are taped, just in case. Some but not all lights are dimmed at night, but the life of the city goes on about as before, slow and indifferent as the Nile.

The contrasts with Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on the other side of the line are startling. In Israel, every line of the war is like a family crisis. Every dead soldier is reported in the Israeli papers, with pictures, as in a small-town weekly newspaper. Every bombing strike or Arab attack is analyzed at home and in the street, as if the life of the nation were at stake, which indeed it is.

Cairo is quite different. Its pride,

even its honor, may be at stake. But not its life. The Israeli bombings raze its suburbs, but it is an immense city of over four million. It hears the passionate protests of its leaders and sees the vivid headlines of its press, but in a large country it is not the same thing. The Israelis are fighting a people's war with men drafted up to 54 and women until they have their first child. In the much larger Arab world, it is a paper war for many people.

Yet this is not as true now as it was in Cairo in the period just before the six-day war. There are now hundreds of thousands of Egyptian refugees from the war zones. They are scattered around the country where they can be

seen. So the war with Israel is no longer a foreign adventure. The idea is beginning to get around that what happened to the Palestinian refugees, to the Egyptians at Suez, and to the Syrians on their Golan Heights could happen to the Arab peoples closer to Cairo, Beirut and Damascus, and that Israeli planes can now range over most of the Arab world.

This has made a big difference. It has produced a new spirit of nationalism in Egypt and Syria. It has created a much more formidable Arab commando apparatus, which, while deeply divided, is more militant and far more revolutionary than the organized governments of the Arab states. In fact, these Arab irregular organizations, despite their differences, have caught the imagination of the young and already have a veto over the policies of some Arab governments, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon.

There are other contrasts between the major warring capitals, some of them surprising. Israel is much less censored, much more open to the opinion of the outside world. The newspapers go into Jerusalem from all over Europe and the United States, and the BBC news broadcasts are available in every hotel and kibbutz in the country on regular medium-wave radio.

Arabs More Critical
This is not the case in Cairo, yet one hears more critical discussion and even dissent about established government policy in Cairo and especially in Beirut than one does in Israel.

The Israelis have not only closed ranks on the war, but seem to have closed their minds about new ways of getting out of it. The Israeli government is not challenged seriously by the political opposition, or even by the religious leaders. Spiro T. Agnew would love it in Jerusalem: the spirit is "My country, right or wrong."

The Arab press is even worse: propagandistic and even jingoistic. Yet the major change here is not in the press or in the streets, but in the minds of the officials. The official mood here seems even more anti-Israeli and anti-American now than it was on the eve of the six-day war, and the reasons are fairly plain.

They are trapped between Israel and the United States on the one side and the Soviets and the young Arab revolutionaries on the other, unable to deal with the Israeli airpower and unwilling to agree to a cease-fire, in need of funds for the armed forces and their rapidly mounting populations, and increasingly dependent on the Soviets for that assistance.

The Israelis say, "Talk to us directly and we may withdraw." The Arabs say, "Withdraw from every inch you conquered and then we may talk, but not directly with you." The Israelis are determined to establish a secure state, which in their minds means the retention of the Golan Heights, Jerusalem and other territory on the West Bank and around Nablus on the Gulf of Aqaba. But the Arabs talk here as if they will never accept the Jewish state, secure or otherwise, and will tolerate no more than a Jewish home with Arab landlords.

So the diplomatic stalemate and the military tug of war go on, to the frustration and exasperation of all concerned. Officials here talk endlessly and passionately about the inevitable war and the wickedness of the Americans, but nobody is prepared for another all-out clash, and the only thing they can do about the Middle East oil fields, which is a rising topic of conversation,

For He Is an Englishman

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In Nairobi one recent evening a young lawyer spoke of his feelings toward England. In most respects he was himself the characteristic product of an elitist English education: a first at Oxford, a prestigious fellowship, a brilliant passage through the bar examinations. But his parents were Indian, and he was born in Kenya.

"I shall not go back now unless I must," he said. "The last two times I went on a visit, I was treated at London Airport as if I were a criminal. I was in a room, questioned for hours by immigration officers about why I wanted to enter the country. But I still do not believe that those people and their racist policy are the authentic voice of England."

If he had been in the House of Commons the other day to hear a brief discussion on the Asians of East Africa, that young man might have been left with fewer illusions about the intrinsic nobility of the English on racial matters. He might have heard the authentic voice of England in the words of Charles Pannell, Labor member for Leeds West:

"This country should not be at the mercy of unscrupulous people abroad, or people careless of the habits of this country, who can impose themselves upon us." Those unscrupulous foreigners to whom Mr. Pannell referred are British subjects, holders of British passports, whom a British government specifically invited to retain their British nationality when the East African colonies became independent. Their disability is the fact that they are light brown in color.

Post-Powell Panic

Two years ago, in panic at public fears aroused by the racist speeches of Enoch Powell, the Labor government rushed through a bill to keep this particular group of British subjects out of Britain. They were to be admitted only if heads of families had special vouchers, which would be issued at the rate of 1,500 a year.

At the time, so many members of Parliament found their consciences troubled by the prospect of statelessness for the Asians of East Africa that the government offered some reassuring words. The Home Secretary, James Callaghan, said that if "a man was thrown out of work and ejected from Kenya or Uganda, we shall have to take him in."

Since then, Kenya has intensified its economic pressure against resident Asians. The government has withdrawn trading licenses from many of the traditional In-

dian storekeepers and refused to renew thousands of work permits. The inevitable result has been to create a class of destitute people looking for somewhere else to live. In Kenya alone, 10,000 Asian heads of families have applied for British entry vouchers, a queue that will take nearly seven years to deal with at the present rate.

The problem was dramatized by the case of Miss Hanjan Vaid, a 22-year-old girl who flew off to London without the required voucher. Britain refused her entry and sent her back to Nairobi. Kenya then regarded her as a British citizen with no right to enter there. For nine days she shuttled back and forth between Africa and Europe.

Mr. Callaghan finally released her and let Miss Vaid into Britain "exceptionally," for three months. But he said flatly that this country had no obligation to help her—or others in her situation—because "there was no requirement on her to leave" Kenya.

Not Enough

In short, the home secretary's humanitarian promise of two years ago applies only when one of the East African countries physically expels a British citizen from its borders. The fact that one is legally barred from employment has become a desperate plea to be placed elsewhere to go but the country of his nationality is not enough. Now James Callaghan is not a cruel man by nature; indeed, he breathes gentleness. In taking a heartless position he has the evident support of a cabinet majority who fear a political backlash from any action that Mr. Powell or other extremists could describe as "increasing" racism.

On the basis of public opinion, Mr. Callaghan undoubtedly has a case: a poll would probably show substantial opposition to easing of these barriers, even though immigration in general is declining. Moreover, the government has the tacit support of the Conservative opposition to Asian issue and naturally prefers a quiet life in a delicate area as an election approach.

Still, one wonders about a young Asian lawyer with a "X" on his passport. If it really has to be in Britain to undermine its historical mission for human decency, if even in domestic terms, if a man's experience is a guide, if poring with racial prejudice and resentments grow is not a real for tranquility.

Letters

Invasion of Laos

Sen. Gore and certain others have recently referred to the "divine war" in Laos. In the name of objectivity and fairness, the invasion of Laos by the North Vietnamese should never be referred to as a civil war.

The government of the Kingdom of Laos remains the same as that approved by the Geneva Conference of 1962, participants of which included China, the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Lao government has kept ministerial positions open for the Communist party; it has tried under most difficult circumstances to keep the country an independent nation, neither a Communist pawn nor a satellite of the West.

Numerous official spokesmen by the International Control Commission and eminent journalists, including your own correspondents, have attested to this. Nevertheless, some 600,000 persons, in a country of approximately 3,000,000, have been forced to flee from their villages, not because of a civil war but because of the invasion by the North Vietnamese Army.

I trust that responsible parties will not make the survival of the Laotians increasingly precarious by confusing their struggle with a civil war.

PRINCESS MOONE
SOUTHWAN PROUMA
Marselles.

Pack-a-Day Dogs

It seems to me that one can judge the humanitarian principles of these crusaders against cigarette smoking, by the fact that they are willing to give cancer to a number of unfortunate dogs—and no small number—to prove their point. Obviously it must be bad to

smoke more than a pack a day, perhaps even very bad. But that a reason to encourage people to take drugs, as an alternative to many drugs?

If this anti-cigarette campaign were properly carried out, it would be a waste of time and money. It really has to be in Britain to undermine its historical mission for human decency, if even in domestic terms, if a man's experience is a guide, if poring with racial prejudice and resentments grow is not a real for tranquility.

ROSE, France.

All night have I tossed in nightmare penumbra, haunted by the plight of those dogs who are being used as pack-a-day dogs. I visualize the innocent, the smoke-bowling, the electric shock stick, the pistol look; the story-boarded, the worthy of an extermination camp. I feel guilty for each part I have drawn!

SELWYN A. ANDREWS

Rome.

I wholeheartedly agree with the author's contention that we know that smoking, drinking, and driving are dangerous, and if we want to kill ourselves, let us do it. Why bring in animals for these would-be scientific experiments? These would-be scientists must be more intelligent to do!

J.E. HERRICK

Burgdorf, Switzerland.

Who?

Does Al fix work?

THOMAS KERR

London.

Herald Tribune

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News Analysis

Image a Good Maneuverer
International Political Sky

By James Goldsborough

S. Feb. 13.—As good as the jet fighter is, there are a few military men who think Israel won the Middle East because of it.

On put Arab pilots in the air and Israelis in the MIGs. A aviation source, "the war have turned out the same." Sources are agreed that it is as much as the plane. All else another example. Germans have now lost 115 starfighters while the Dutch, Belgians and Danes maintain records flying the plane. The reason these five is that German pilots average of only 250 hours flying time when they got in, whereas the other pilots averaged up to a thousand hours. Germans lost a generation of pilots following World War II, said one man.

Experts, therefore, will not expect the Israelis to succeed with the Mirage to the plane itself. Rather, a combination of elements—political, financial, and military—will have contributed to the Mirage success and that, in turn, will make the Mirage a political event as a crucial one.

Mirage first came to world when Israel won the 1956 war. Later, Charles de Gaulle embargoed the Mirage for Israel. Recently, the Mirage was back in the news as France announced more than 100 of them were to Libya, and another 30 to Jordan.

In both of these cases, the sales made possible by Gaullist policy. Libya, wanting to choose between the two, chose France, Spain, wanting to see its partial independence, chose the Mirage. The same, both cases, the Mirage helped by the French govern-

ment which, seeking oil interests in both the Libyan and Spanish Sahara, offered considerable technical aid along with the plane.

Fall Capacity Outlook
In the Libyan sale, the French were also helped by the young revolutionary government's desire to show that, as one man put it, "they were feeding their oaks." The feeling in aviation circles is that they will never go through with the fall order. Lebanon, with the same population, has ordered only 12 Mirages.

The result of these sales is that the Mirage is now assured of full capacity production for several years at least. So much so that it is calling for foreign assistance through joint production contracts to produce the plane.

The basic Mirage-3 interceptor is in competition with several other planes, including the Russian MIG, and U.S.-made planes including the Lockheed F-104 Starfighter, Northrop F-5, and McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom.

So far, the Russians have sold their MIGs to 22 countries; the F-5 has been sold in 17 countries; and the F-104 Starfighter in 18 countries. The Mirage has been exported to only ten countries.

Most of these sales are carried out privately, with very little publicity. But as the Middle East situation has grown so intensely, the sale and embargo—have gained importance.

Many observers have compared the situation to that of the Spanish Civil War, when Spain was used as a testing ground for both German and Russian weapons.

Dassault Sales
But in receiving orders for some 500 Mirages from abroad, Dassault has dealt with more than the Middle East. The breakdown is: Belgium, 105; Libya, 110; Israel, 100 (including 50 under embargo); Switzerland, 56; Australia, 30; Spain, 30; South Africa, 25; Pakistan, 24; Peru, 15; and Lebanon, 12.

In the political maneuvering for the plane sales, France is outmaneuvered by few. Some examples of these policies are:

● South Africa chose the Mirage because the U.S. government em-



The Mirage-3

bargoed arms deliveries to a nation it considers racist.

● Denmark chose the Swedish Draken when the Swedes appealed to "Scandinavian solidarity" and threw in some technical assistance.

● Belgium chose Mirages when France agreed to sell under license in order to use Belgian labor.

● Russia offered to sell Austria MIGs for \$700,000 a plane, less than half the estimated cost. Russia sells all MIGs at below cost.

● For the Spanish sale, France offered Spain financing at 5.5 percent—3 percent less than U.S. companies must pay to U.S. banks to finance such contracts.

U.S. experts do not attribute all of Dassault's success to politics, however. The Mirage is a top-notch plane, they say, one of the best in dogfights, one of the best interceptors, and, at between \$1.5 and \$1.8 million, economically competitive with all but the below-cost MIG.

These men have nothing but admiration for Marcel Dassault and his company. The company, they say, has no table of organization—"everything is in the heads of the key people," they say.

An example of Dassault's efficiency: Dassault was able to develop the prototype of the Mirage-3, the variable wing plane, for \$20 million. The U.S. effort to develop a similar plane, the F-111, cost ten times as much.

Church Council, Jewish Unit
To Hold Regular Meetings

GENEVA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—World Jewish leaders and officials of the World Council of Churches announced today that they had made plans to hold consultations on a regular basis for the first time.

The announcement was made at the close of a three-day meeting of a 14-member delegation representing all shades of Jewish religious and secular opinion with officials of the council, which groups 242 Protestant and Orthodox churches.

The Rev. Dr. Moshe Caron Black, the council's general secretary, was chairman of the meeting. No details of the proposed arrangement were announced pending its expected approval by the council's executive committee at a session here next week.

But Gerhard M. Riegner, secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, commented after the meeting that the two groups had "found a way to share our concerns in an organized manner instead of haphazardly as in the past."

The congress, which organized the Jewish delegation, was represented by Rabbi Dr. Joachim Prinz, chairman of its governing council, as well as by Mr. Riegner, Mideast Dispute.

A statement issued after the meeting said that the World Council officials noted the Jewish delegation's "criticisms" of the statement of the Middle East made by the council's central committee last July.

The Jewish leaders are said to have questioned the statement's reference to the need to address what it called an injustice done by the great powers in supporting the "establishment of the state of Israel without protecting the rights of Palestinians."

The Jewish representatives were assured that if the council were to make a new statement on the Middle East, "these criticisms," together with those from other quarters, would be "taken into consideration," according to the communiqué on the talks.

The talks also covered such subjects as the "bearing of faith upon peace and related international problems," the needs of refugees, development, racial justice and student unrest. It was stated.

Mr. Riegner said of the meeting that a "very good spirit" had prevailed. "Each side was surprised at times by views expressed by the other, but there was never any feeling of hostility," he said.

Trucker Put
Drain on Profits

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—A driver and his new tanker-truck pulled into British Petroleum's waterfront terminal and, waving to employees, hooked up a hose to the gasoline tanks.

Going about his business cheerfully, he filled one tank on his truck, shifted the hose and ran gasoline into a second unit and then completed the job by filling the third tank. With another wave to the BP workers, he drove out.

"He's not one of our regular customers, is he?" The police report quoted one of the workers as saying. "No," said a second worker. Police are looking for the driver, the bright shiny truck and 8,300 gallons of premium gasoline.

Tanker Rips Hull
Open and Spills
Oil in Tampa Bay

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—A partly loaded Greek tanker slashed its hull in running aground today in Tampa Bay in heavy fog and released a half-mile stretch of water between Tampa and St. Petersburg, port authorities said.

Comdr. Anthony F. Fugaro, captain of the port of Tampa, said the 619-foot tanker Delian Apollon was refloated an hour after it struck.

"We are not quite sure how bad the slick is, but we hope to be able to contain it," Comdr. Fugaro said. "The tanker has been refloated and is proceeding to its destination, so it can't be too bad."

The Coast Guard said the fuel oil spilling from the hull spread over a half-mile-long path about 300 yards wide and "is getting bigger all the time."

Comdr. Fugaro said the tanker en route to a power plant, was about a mile from St. Petersburg "when it must have missed a turn in the channel" and ran aground. He said the size of the tanker's load had not been determined.

Rogers Arrives in Nairobi
After Talks in Addis Ababa

NAIROBI, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Kenya tonight for talks with top officials and a visit to Tsavo National Park.

Mr. Rogers, accompanied by his wife and an official party, arrived at 7:15 p.m. from Addis Ababa, where he conferred with Emperor Haile Selassie, discussed Middle East problems with visiting President Tito of Yugoslavia and visited the headquarters of the Organization for African Unity.

He is scheduled to leave Nairobi tomorrow afternoon for Tsavo National Park. He and his party will spend the night at a lodge in the park.

He is due back in Nairobi Sunday afternoon, leaving for the Zambian capital of Lusaka at 5 p.m.

Scaffolding Falls,
5 Die in Grenoble

GRENOBLE, Feb. 13 (Reuters).

Five men were killed and two seriously hurt here today when a 200-ton concrete dome under construction at the site of a French-West German nuclear reactor crashed to the ground.

Four of the dead men fell from scaffolding on top of the 100-foot-high building, officials said. The fifth was trapped under the mass of broken concrete and twisted metal.

The dome was being built in sections. The officials said that one section fell as it was being put in place on a metal structure, bringing the rest of the roof down with it.

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Nauru, Pop. 3,000, Establishes
Own International Airline

URU, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The world's smallest international airline, according to an announcement by the government of this Pacific island, is being started tomorrow.

The eight-passenger Fokker F27 leased from Business Ltd. of Australia, two Australian pilots and a 10-year-old Australian-trained Nauruan hostess, Y. Tebouwa. The flight scheduled for one round trip between Brisbane and Nauru every week. The fare is \$420 and \$440 for the round trip.

The establishment of the airline is an aviation agreement between the 1-1/4-square-mile island and Australia.

Part is one of the few few international contacts of the country, which has no diplomatic relations with any other country except the president, High Commissioner of Robert, who is foreign minister and minister of land development and industry.

Nauru, a phosphate-producing island just south of the Equator and about 2,500 miles northeast of Sydney, became independent on Jan. 31, 1968, after having been ruled by Germany and then by Australia.

The 3,000 Nauruans share an annual revenue of nearly \$4 million, derived mostly from phosphate, used in fertilizer.

By the time the phosphate deposits are exhausted, which is expected in 25 years, the islanders hope to have made tourism an alternative source of revenue. Although much of the island has been made a greenland by the phosphate mining, some attractive tropical landscape remains.

The island's leaders have also discussed making Nauru a "Switzerland of the Pacific" with freedom from taxes.

Air Micronesia, a subsidiary of Continental Airlines, of the United States, provides access to Nauru from Hawaii, and Fiji Airways connects the island with Fiji.

Defendant's Wife Charged
in Murders of Yablonskis

SRINGTON, Pa., Feb. 13.—First-degree murder charges filed yesterday against Mrs. Gilly in the killing of a Mine Workers Insurgent, h A. Yablonski, his wife and sister.

Charges already have brought against her husband, 36; Aubrey W. Martin, 31; Claude E. Vesley, 26, all of land.

Four have also been indicted federal grand jury in Cleveland for conspiring in a six-month plot to kill the 69-year-old union leader.

District Attorney Jess Costa said he will await the results of the grand jury investigation before starting extradition proceedings to bring the defendants to Pennsylvania to face the murder charges.

The grand jury was recessed until Feb. 16 after interviewing several witnesses, including Mrs. Gilly's father, Silas Huddleston, 61. Mr. Huddleston is president of a UMW local in Tennessee.

All four suspects have pleaded innocent to the conspiracy charge. The grand jury said the 28-year-old blonde helped her husband buy guns and recruit the others in the plot. The jurors also said Mrs. Gilly and her husband had control of a fund maintained to finance the alleged conspiracy.

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Variety Keynotes New Shows

represented. In the 1920s, Degas, with one of his "Drying Himself" which relates to the series of pastels he made on the same theme: Charles Oriot, whose "Femme, Tête sur Genoux" is a most poignant expression of dejection and weariness; some witty small figures by Daumier and the celebrated Picasso bronze "The Jester" which began as a portrait of the poet Mallarmé, and ended as one of the key works in the development of 20th-century sculpture as a new aesthetic.

For some six and a half year the Marjorie Parr Gallery, 2 Kings Road, has combined paintings and sculpture with a fine furniture and glass. Over the past few years the gallery has become increasingly clear that Mrs. Parr's antiques were fighting a desperate rearguard action with the paintings as the sculpture by the minute was disappearing into the arms of the furniture, into the small at floor. Antique-dealer Parr has now accepted defeat, except for a single case of ancient glass in the basement, and the rest of this rather elegant host in Kings Road has been rent asunder and retic to make it out of the most elegant art gallery in London.

The Art of Japanese Theater

18th century, detail from the Russian; exhibits

viewers. Originally an import from China, this form of entertainment took immediate root in Japan and much imagination is lavished on performances.

About the size of a pre-school child, the marionettes are manipulated by three handlers, two of them shrouded in black hoods, the other with bare head. The dolls wear full attires of finery and distinctive costumes as grand as for the Kabuki and Noh theaters. Their faces are carefully painted to show a whole range of formal emotions and adapted to

One maidenly marionette w
face of modest purity, e
downcast, mouth primly p
ed, can suddenly change t
diabolical damsel, eyes bulg
into furious round rage, mo
dropping to display truly a
some teeth, horns sprout
full-grown from the sai
forehead.

(A Thousand Years
Theater in Japan, Palais
Beaux Arts, Brussels, Thur
March.)

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who may feel they know this field pretty well. The "Winter Landscape" (1911) by Kandinsky, from the Murnau period, is one of the finest paintings by this artist I have ever seen—a gentle, lyrical masterpiece. There are a couple of harrowing depictions of battle scenes from 1914-16, and one of the rich Heckel paintings—"Bathers" (c. 1912-13)—besides being an exceptionally good example of the artist's work, is a touching reminder of the poignancy, the essential innocence, that he at the center of Expressionism felt as at its end.

The stages of the movement, Kirchner is another painter who is well represented. The juxtaposition of the powerful "Crows Rider" (1914) and the more decorative and benign "Ice Skaters" (1924) tells us something about the change in the thinking going on in the

Artist's great triptychs, the "Acrobats" (1939), but virtually every phase of Beckmann's development is represented. The still-lives are particularly marvelous—strong, virile paintings of a high order.

There are surprises in the collection, too, even for those

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14-15, 1970

Page 7

Aid Underdeveloped

Key Congressman Opposes Proposed U.S. Tariff Cuts

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).—A member of Congress threw water yesterday on a major part of both the Johnson and Nixon administrations—the idea of tariff preferences for goods from the less-developed countries.

Nale Boggs, D., La., rank-majority member of the Ways and Means Committee and chairman of a Joint Economic Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, said he has serious doubts whether his whole approach makes sense.

Westinghouse, CEC Agree to Takeover

USSELS, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The largest electronics manufacturers de facto takeover of Westinghouse Electric Corp. by the French government, the takeover followed an unsuccessful bid by Westinghouse last week to acquire the Jeumont-Schneider concern in France, the French government.

Westinghouse's chairman, André Dunois, said an alliance with one of the international giants had been studied for some time.

Westinghouse said that the takeover was a long-term decision, not a short-term one.

The takeover was a long-term decision, not a short-term one.

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Conglomerate, Once Zaibatsu, Eyed in Japan

Outlawed Monopolies May Get a New Life

By Don Shannon

TOKYO, Feb. 13.—Revival of the zaibatsu, the industrial monopolies outlawed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur 23 years ago, is under open discussion by Japanese officials and businessmen.

The holding companies that controlled the business empires and were outlawed by the allied occupation of Japan could come back under a new name gaining currency here—the American word, "conglomerate."

Shiroshi Taniguchi, chairman of the Fair Trade Commission, disclosed last week that the commission is studying the possible repeal of Article 9 of the anti-monopoly law which banned holding companies.

He made the disclosure in a conference with leaders of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, some of whom are advocating the return of the holding company as a way of circumventing complex merger proceedings.

The Kaidanren discussion coincided with the opening of a two-day convention of the Japan Socialist party. Not long ago, the Socialists would have taken to the streets in protest against government consideration of any change in the anti-monopoly law, but they are now too busy examining the wounds of their 50-set loss in the recent elections to spare the time for a display of Marxist outrage.

Too Cumberseome
Kogoro Uemura, chairman of Kaidanren, and other businessmen told Mr. Taniguchi that mergers are too cumbersome to meet the challenge of foreign competition as protective trade barriers and foreign investment controls are eased.

They cited the merger of Yawata and Fuji Steel as Shinnippon (New Japan) Steel, a process under way for nearly two years and still not complete.

Kaidanren is sending a study group headed by Shigeo Tashiro, chairman of Toray Corp., the newly-renamed Tokyo Rayon Corp., to study U.S. conglomerates as a solution to growing pains of business.

Talks aiming at a tie-up between Nissan Motors and Isuzu have nearly broken down recently. Consolidation of Japan's overburdened automobile industry is one of the pet projects of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which would like to see the present 14 competing firms cut down to three main groups.

Isuzu is a marginal producer of passenger cars, but a world leader in diesel trucks. A logical development would be the absorption of Isuzu's small car division by Nissan.

There is a danger that if we do provide preferences, we may conclude that we have discharged our responsibilities to the less developed countries and that we can cut foreign assistance and other programs.

The plan would require legislation and it would have been placed in Congress for a variety of reasons.

Views Carry Weight
Few members of Congress have previously spoken on the issue. Mr. Boggs' views will carry considerable weight.

On the Common Market issue, Rep. Boggs did not specifically oppose enlargement to include Britain and others. But he pointed to "the dangers that Europe will be so involved over the next few years in working out its own internal trade and economic relationships that it will completely neglect its relations with the outside world."

"There is a danger," he said, "that we will be faced with a fait accompli which we will not be able to influence and which will be very difficult to change through multilateral negotiations, after the process of internal European negotiations has been completed. This could breed frustration and retaliation, which should clearly be avoided."

United to Meet
GENEVA, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The lowering of tariff barriers to the exports of poor countries is to be discussed at a meeting of industrialized and developing nations here beginning March 31.

The date was set by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the agency that serves the less developed countries as a forum to call for the generalization of tariff preferences they were accorded their manufactured goods by the industrialized world.

These sources do not believe that a wave of speculative franc buying is contributing to the current shortage of Swiss currency.

The government's decision last week to seek parliamentary approval for a 5 percent deposit by manufacturers on their export billings as a weapon against inflation started talk about a possible revaluation of the franc.

Sources say this talk may have helped harden the exchange rate for the franc. "But very little," they say.

A Technical Bind
The dollar has been caught in something of a technical bind because it is being used to buy Swiss francs that are needed to meet liquidity requirements.

However, financial sources say that dollars are also in somewhat short supply. This has kept the value of the dollar in terms of the Swiss franc slightly above the floor exchange rate at which the Swiss National Bank starts buying dollars to prevent any further slide.

The Italian lira has also been attracting attention. This currency is said by Swiss bankers to be under pressure because of the uncertain political outlook in Italy and the wave of strikes and other symptoms of social unrest that have been sweeping Italy.

This causes concern in Geneva for Italy's economic future that is reflected by a weakening of the Italian currency, bankers say.

Jenkins, Giscard Talks
PARIS, Feb. 13.—British Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins will have talks here with French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during an official visit beginning February 27.

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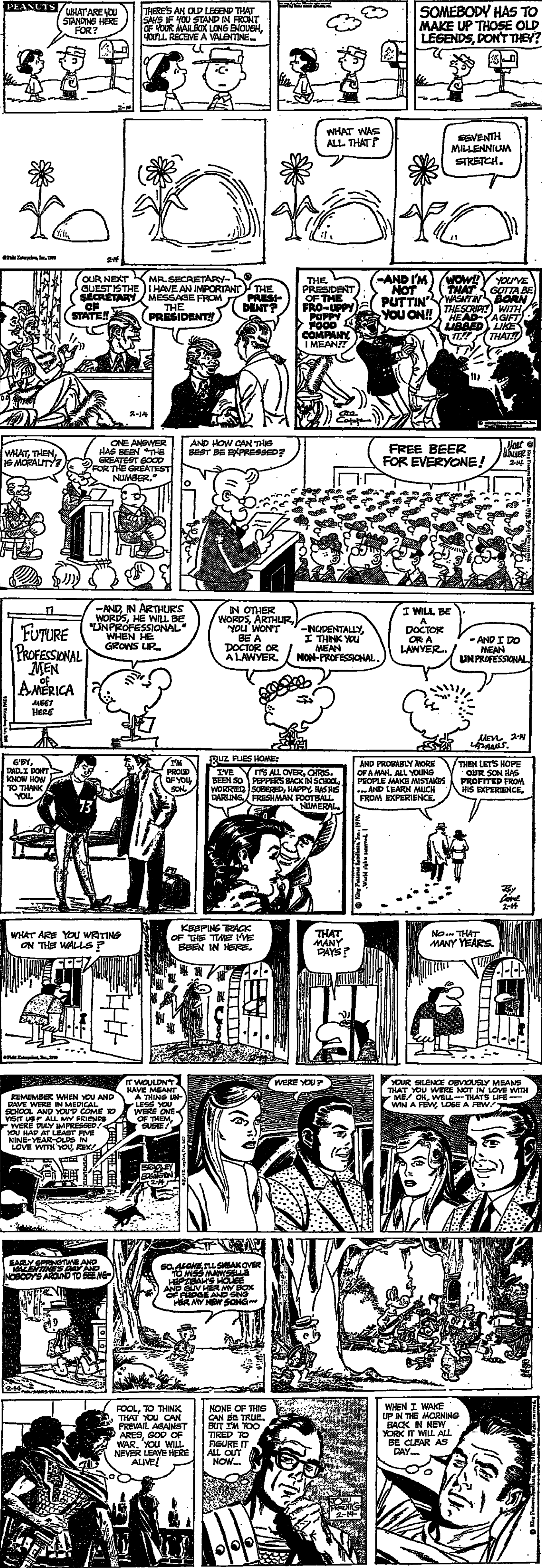
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PEANUTS
B.C.
LIL ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAPNI
GAMLE
LURSEY
ANSTUE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: FAIRY HUMID POTENT TYCOON
Answer: What a guy who got cold feet before the wedding did — HOTFOOTED IT

- ACROSS**
- 1 Canadian resort
 - 6 Comprehending words
 - 10 Make possible
 - 11 Spanish ladies
 - 12 N. E. peak
 - 23 Process that makes water bubbly
 - 24 Fourtinsner
 - 25 For
 - 26 Famous bridge
 - 27 Mortar and pestle
 - 28 Dead duck
 - 29 Kithan, in Britain
 - 30 Renovate
 - 31 One kind of man
 - 32 Morning news
 - 33 Manicuffs
 - 34 Looked happy
 - 35 Rejoice for
 - 36 Bath
 - 37 abbreviation
 - 38 Birth
 - 39 grade
 - 40 On off
 - 41 Uses a crystal ball
 - 42 Western alliance
 - 43 Zola
 - 44 Ocean
 - 45 abducting equipment
 - 46 Develop
 - 47 Tummy
 - 48 Exposed
 - 49 Sped
 - 50 Verb suffix
 - 51 Heraldic term
 - 52 Naval locale
 - 53 Images
 - 54 Kind of vessel
 - 55 Award: Abbr.
 - 56 Meritand
 - 57 Accutment
 - 58 Drum
 - 59 S.E. centers
 - 60 Victory celebrations
 - 61 Legation
 - 62 Antarctic cape
 - 63 Bag: Sp.
 - 64 Postal abbreviation
 - 65 Judgment
 - 66 Kind of cap
 - 67 Cotton processor
 - 68 Misaken: Abbr.
 - 69 Jet
 - 70 Rapt
 - 71 Shanty retreat
 - 72 Kind of ylle
 - 73 A Duke of Courland
 - 74 Encircled
 - 75 Inauguration
- DOWN**
- 2 Gid's name
 - 3 Misaken: Abbr.
 - 4 French: for a metal
 - 5 Woods
 - 6 French: a tree
 - 7 Wild West talk, for one
 - 8 Celebrate
 - 9 Certain New Englander
 - 10 Literary first name
 - 11 Like some college seniors
 - 12 Fishbones: for one
 - 13 Medusa
 - 14 Timber tree
 - 15 Amusement
 - 16 Condensed
 - 17 Acclaimed
 - 18 Indian timber tree
 - 19 Follow
 - 20 Underdeveloped
 - 21 Babylonian god
 - 22 Dismiss
 - 23 And next: Sp.
 - 24 Line a poet
 - 25 College town
 - 26 Spanish
 - 27 Siberia
 - 28 Uppala
 - 29 Urgency
 - 30 Goals
 - 31 Gesta's relative
 - 32 Irregular
 - 33 Laidie
 - 34 Zebony
 - 35 Kick over
 - 36 Side entrance
 - 37 Small planets
 - 38 At last
 - 39 German river
 - 40 River to Danube
 - 41 Rotterdam's river
 - 42 Rik's in a way
 - 43 Water

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

PHRASEOLOGY—By Bert Beaman

BOOKS

THE WRITING ON THE WALL AND OTHER LITERARY ESSAYS
By Mary McCarthy. Harcourt, Brace & World, 213 pp. \$8.75.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WITHOUT fanfare, without an introduction in which to measure the ground traversed in a decade, and therefore without any apparent doubt in the integrity of her critical intelligence, without even explaining the title, Mary McCarthy begins this collection straightaway with her first literary essay of the 1960s, and proceeds chronologically to the last. The first is "General Macbeth," a new and entertaining interpretation of the Shakespearean tragedy. The last is "One Touch of Nature," a sweeping study of the role of nature in the novel. In between, Miss McCarthy covers Nabokov, J.D. Salinger, William Burroughs, Hermann Arendt, Flaubert, the modern French novel, J.K. Compton-Burnett, and, in the little essay, George Orwell. A lot of ground. So much, in fact, that few generalizations can be made—except that Mary McCarthy is a great pleasure to read.

Her prose is economical without being austere, witty without extravagance, tense and dramatic in its development from sentence to paragraph, clean as a chime. But one knew all that. Her intelligence and learning are dazzling. Her explanation of "Madame Bovary"—in which she demonstrates (brilliantly) Flaubert's masterpiece "is the first novel to deal with what is now called 'mass culture'—puts all senior theses to shame. But that should come as no great surprise.

Altogether, reading "The Writing on the Wall" and simultaneously browsing through the books discussed in it is a hugely instructive and pleasurable way of reviewing (or viewing for the first time) some literary landmarks of the last 400 years. No small recommendation for more essays—still one might have predicted it.

But what does the combination of these essays convey? What grander design emerges from reading them together? A view of Miss McCarthy's literary esthetics, for instance? One could certainly construct one from these pages. And it would serve our times admirably.

Her esthetics would accommodate the social novel (Tolstol), the new novel of "statelessness" (Miss McCarthy's generic description of such books as "Naked Lunch," "Pale Fire" and "Lolita"), and the novel of the word (James Joyce and Nathalie Sarraute). It would align itself with static beauty (symmetry and balance), and oppose didactic art, socialist realism, and their latter offspring.

But such esthetics hardly require this baker's dozen of essays. In fact, some of the pieces suggest that Miss McCarthy's application of her esthetics to books isn't always to be trusted. For all exegesis and pyrotechnics of her essay on Nabokov's "Pale Fire," she does not convey the experience of reading the novel. Nor does she make one want to read it. Under the circumstances, the conclusion that "Pale Fire" is "one of the very great works of art of this century" is a celebration of complexity for its own sake, and her untangling of it.

And elsewhere her grasp exceeds her reach. Her praise of "Naked Lunch" is peremptory and falls altogether to convey its nightmare. Her scolding of J.D. Salinger was a tonic at the time it appeared (1962), but now, when one considers how much Salinger and his precious Glass family were a part of the 1950s (where would Holden be today?), and the demonstration that "Madame Bovary" is the only Shakespeare novel who corresponds to a bourgeois type: a murderous Babbalanza, as it is said, seems merely novel, depending as it does on a specific and ultimately ephemeral view of the eye of the industrial state.

Not always, but often enough, these essays seem to serve no other purpose but to dazzle. One is left with the vague impression of a clever girl in the seminar plying her wares.

But not when she has her moment. When an enemy comes in sight, Miss McCarthy rises to rise from her bluebook, the prose hardens, the logic assumes strong purpose, and biting wit lacerates. That is at her best and most interesting when she flies to critics (especially Lionel Abel of Hannah Arendt's "Eichman in Jerusalem," when she set up Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir for ducking the hard questions of young Gide's schism with the party, when, in the little essay, she apart George Orwell's rusticism.

"His penetration was less erry than moral; he was the lookout for the hidden in an author," she writes. Orwell's book reviews and essays. One is left for a moment to say the thing of her. But it would be fair to do so: Miss McCarthy's literary penetration is profound. It is simply her moral sense seems deeper.

The conflict is understandable: Miss McCarthy came intellectual age in the 1940s, a time, it appears, when it was hard to keep esthetics apart from ideology. The wonder that she has distinguished two so well. The aftertaste term papers and essays exercises in some of these says is a small price to pay.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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